

Appl. No. 10/065,291  
Amdt. dated July 07, 2006  
Reply to Office action of April 07, 2006

**Amendments to the Drawings:**

Figure 3 is replaced to correct the spelling of element 74 to read "identifying module".

Acceptance of the corrected figures is respectfully requested.

Attachment: Replacement Sheet

1 page

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**REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

**1. Objection to the claims:**

Claims 3 and 14 are objected to due to informalities.

**Response:**

Claims 3 and 4 have been amended to overcome these informalities. Acceptance of the corrected claims is respectfully requested.

**2. Rejection of claims 1-8 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a):**

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shambroom (US 6,198,824, hereinafter Shambroom) in view of Eschelbeck et al. (US 6,611,869, hereinafter Eschelbeck).

**Response:**

The applicant would like to point out the patentable features of claim 1 with respect to the cited prior art. Claim 1 contains the limitation "controlling the access point to transmit the pair of crypto-keys to the first client."

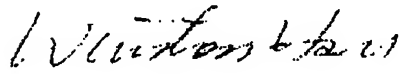
Shambroom teaches in figure 1 a network server 300 connected to a client 200 and a key distribution center 400. In column 8, lines 16-27, Shambroom teaches verifying the identity of the client and instructs the key distribution center 400 to generate a session key. However, Shambroom does not teach that the key distribution center 400 then sends the session key to the client 200. Instead, the key distribution center sends the key to a Kerberos Initialization Client 780 instead of the client 600. Therefore, Shambroom does not teach the limitation in claim 1 of "controlling the access point to transmit the pair of crypto-keys to the first client". Since none of the cited prior art references teach this limitation, claim 1 is patentable in view of the cited prior art.

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In addition, regarding claims 6 and 9, Shambroom also does not teach "transmitting the second key from the first user client through the access point to the second user client". Instead, Shambroom only discloses that the client 200 sends a command to the destination server 500 through the network server 300. The destination server 500 is not a client. Thus, Shambroom does not teach a second client, or sending a key from a first client to a second client through the access point. For these reasons, claims 6 and 9 are also patentable in view of the cited prior art references. Claims 2-14 are dependent on claim 1, and should be allowed if claim 1 is allowed. Reconsideration of claims 1-14 is respectfully requested.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Sincerely yours,



Date: July 7, 2006

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